

32852

S/044/61/000/012/007/054
C111/C333

On the summation of double series . . .

b.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^0} \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 1 ;$

c.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^0} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$

for every fixed n; d.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$ for every fixed

m; e.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^0} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$ for arbitrary fixed m and n.

Theorem: If U is a matrix of class R which converges uniformly to the function $f(z_1, z_2)$ and if the sequence of functions

$\{b_{mn}(z_1, z_2)\}_0^{\infty}$ satisfies the conditions:

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On the summation of double series . . .

1.) The series $F(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) b_{mn}(z_1, z_2)$ converges absolutely on the sets E_i ($i = 1, 2$);

2.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) b_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$

for every fixed n ; 3.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) b_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$

for every fixed m ; 4.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} a_{mn}(z_1, z_2) b_{mn}(z_1, z_2) = 0$ for arbitrary

fixed m, n , then from the existence of the limit value $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} f(z_1, z_2)$

it follows the equation

$$\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} F(z_1, z_2) = \lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_i^0} f(z_1, z_2).$$

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On the summation of double series . . .
This theorem is used for the transformation of double sequences
 $\{s_{ik}\}_{0}^{\infty}$ with the aid of the four-dimensional matrices $\|a_{ikmn}\|$. X

The author obtains a number of results concerning the summation of double series according to the Cesaro method and concerning the relation of the Cesaro and the Abel summation methods. Let $K(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$ be a function of four complex variables which vary on the sets E_1, E_2 ($z_1 \in E_1, z_2 \in E_2$) and on the curves C_3 and C_4 ($z_3 \in C_3, z_4 \in C_4$) which originate in the zeros 0_3 and 0_4 and run at infinity. Each finite part of the curves C_3 and C_4 is assumed to be rectifiable. Let

$$\int_{0_3}^{z_3} \int_{0_4}^{z_4} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_3 dt_4 \text{ exist for each finite part of } C_3 \text{ and } C_4.$$

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C111/0333

On the summation of double series . . . If for arbitrary fixed z_1 and z_2 there exists a finite limit value

$\lim_{z_3, z_4 \rightarrow \infty} \int_{c_3}^{z_3} \int_{c_4}^{z_4} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_3 dt_4$ then $K(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$ is called integrable and the integral is written in the form

$\int_{c_3}^{\infty} \int_{c_4}^{\infty} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_3 dt_4$.

$K(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$ is called a function of class C if it satisfies the following conditions: 1.) The double integral

$$\int_{c_3}^{\infty} \int_{c_4}^{\infty} |K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4)| dt_3 dt_4 < M < +\infty$$

where M does not depend on z_1 and z_2 ; 2.) $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^* \in E} \int_{c_3}^{\infty} \int_{c_4}^{\infty} K(z_1, z_2,$

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On the summation of double series . . .

$\int K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_3 = 0$ uniformly
 $t_3, t_4) dt_3 dt_4 = 1, 3.) \lim_{z_i \rightarrow z_i^*} \int K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_3 = 0$ uniformly
relative to t_4 on each finite part of C_4 ; 4.) $\lim_{z_i \rightarrow z^*} \int K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) dt_4 = 0$

uniformly relative to t_3 on each finite part of C_3 ;

5.) $\lim_{z_i \rightarrow z_i^*} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) = 0$ uniformly relative to t_3, t_4 on

arbitrary finite part of C_3, C_4 .
Theorem: Let $K(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$ be a function of class C and let the
following conditions be satisfied:

a.) the double integral

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On the summation of double series . . .

$$\phi(z_1, z_2) = \int_{C_3} \int_{C_4} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) f(t_3, t_4) dt_3 dt_4$$

converges absolutely for arbitrary fixed z_1 and z_2 , b.) $\lim_{z_i \rightarrow z_i^*} \int_{C_3} K(z_1,$

$z_2, t_3, t_4) f(t_3, t_4) dt_3 = 0$ uniformly relative to t_4 on each finite

part of C_4 , c.) $\lim_{z_i \rightarrow z_i^*} \int_{C_4} K(z_1, z_2, t_3, t_4) f(t_3, t_4) dt_4 = 0$ uniformly

relative to t_3 on each finite part of C_3 . From $\lim_{t_3, t_4 \rightarrow \infty} f(t_3, t_4) = s$

($t_3 \in C_3, t_4 \in C_4$) then follows the relation $\lim_{z_i \rightarrow z_i^*} \phi(z_1, z_2) = s.$

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On the summation of double series . . .
The results obtained are applied to questions of summation of double
integrals according to the methods of Cesaro and Abel.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

4

Card 8/8

32854

8/044/61/000/012/009/054
0111/0333

16.4000

AUTHOR: Tedeyev, S. A.

TITLE: Some questions of summation of simple integrals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1961, 14,
abstract 12B56. ("Tr. Stalinirsk. gos. ped. in-t", 1959,
7, 279-286)TEXT: Let $K(z_1, z_2)$ be a function of two complex variables $z_1 \in E$,
 $z_2 \in C_2$, where C_2 is a curve starting in the origin 0_2 and going at
infinity. Assume that each finite part of C_2 is rectifiable. $K(z_1, z_2)$
belongs to the class C if it satisfies the following conditions:

- 1.) $\int |K(z_1, t_2)| |dt_2| < M' < \infty$, where M' does not depend on z_1 ;
- 2.) $\lim_{\substack{C_2 \\ z_1 \rightarrow z_1}} \int_{C_2} K(z_1, t_2) dt_2 = 0$, $z_1^0 \in \bar{E}$;
3.) $\lim_{\substack{z_1 \rightarrow z_1 \\ C_2}} \int_{C_2} |K(z_1, t_2)| |dt_2| = 0$
for each finite part C_2^0 of the curve C_2 . It is proved:

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Some questions of summation of . . .
 Theorem: If $K(z_1, z_2)$ is a function of class C and if $\lim_{z_2 \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(z_2) = s$
 exists for $\varphi(z_2) (z_2 \in C_2)$, then

$$\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_1^0} \int_{C_2} K(z_1, t_2) \varphi(t_2) dt_2 = s.$$

A function $f(z_1)$ defined on the curve C_1 is called (C, α) - integrable
 $(\alpha > -1)$, on C_1 if there is a finite limit value $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow \infty} F_\alpha(z_1) = s$
 for the function $F_\alpha(z_1) = \frac{1}{z_1^\alpha} \int_{0_1}^{z_1} (z_1 - t_1)^\alpha f(t_1) dt_1 (z_1 \in C_1)$.

In this case, s is denoted as the (C, α) - integral over C_1 , and it

is written:

$$(C, \alpha) \int_{C_1} f(t_1) dt_1 = s$$

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C111/C333

Some questions of summation of . . .

It is proved that under a certain condition, from the (C, α) -integrability of the function $f(z_1)$ on the curve C_1 , it follows its (C, α') -integrability for every $\alpha' > \alpha > -1$ and that hereby

$$(C, \alpha) \int_{C_1} f(t_1) dt_1 = (C, \alpha') \int_{C_1} f(t_1) dt_1.$$

Moreover, the A-integrability is introduced and its relation with the (C, α) -integrability is considered. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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32853

16.4000

S/044/61/000/012/008/054
C111/C333AUTHOR: Tedeyev, S. A.

TITLE: Summation of simple series

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 12, 1961, 14,
abstract 12B55. ("Tr. Stalinirsk. gos. ped. in-t", 1959,
L, 287-299)

TEXT: Let $U = \|a_m(z)\|_E$ be an infinite matrix, the elements of which are complex functions of the complex variable z , $z \in E$. The series $F(z) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m(z) b_m(z)$ (transformation T) is formed for every sequence of functions $\{b_m(z)\}_0^{\infty} \rightarrow f(z)$, $z \in E$, under the assumption that it converges on the set E . Let $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = S$, $z_0 \in \bar{E}$. U belongs to the class T_c if from $f(z) \rightarrow S(z \rightarrow z_0)$ it follows $F(z) \rightarrow S'(z \rightarrow z_0)$. If, moreover, $S = S'$, then U belongs to the class T_r . U is called a matrix of class T_c^* if from $|b_m(z)| < K$, where K does not depend on m .

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C:11/C333

Summation of simple series and $z, z \in E$, it follows that $F(z) \rightarrow S_1(z \rightarrow z_0)$. The author considers the conditions necessary and sufficient that U , applied to a uniformly converging sequence of functions $\{b_m(z)\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$, belongs to one or the other class. We give the following result:

Theorem: Let the sequence $\{b_m(z)\}_{m=0}^{\infty}$ converge uniformly to $f(z)$. The following conditions are necessary and sufficient in order that U belong to the class T_c :

- 1.) $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |a_m(z)| \leq M < +\infty$,
- 2.) $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m(z) = \delta$,
- 3.) $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} a_m(z) = \delta_m$,
- 4.) $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} a_m(z) b_m(z) = \delta'_m$

✓

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C111/C353

Summation of simple series

where it is assumed that the limit values δ , δ_m , δ_m^* ($m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$)
are finite. Applications to the summation of series are given.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X
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TEDEYEV, S. A., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Summation of double series
and of double integrals." Tbilisi, 1960. 13 pp; (Tbilisi State Univ im
Stalin); 150 copies; free; (KL, 22-60, 131)

TEDEYEV, S.A.; SIMONIYA, V.T., red.; BAYMATOV, P.S., tekhn. red.

[Integral transformations of functions of two variables]
Integral'nye preobrazovaniia funktsii dvukh peremennykh.
TSkhinvali, Tskhinval'skii gos. pedagog. in-t, 1962. 46 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

TEDIASHVILI, M.C.; GODERDZISHVILI, T.M.

Biochemical indices of the blood in healthy experimental
animals. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN Gruz.
(MIRA 17:8)
SSR 11:219-222 '63.

TEDIASHVILI, M.I.; TSITSKISHVILI, G.V.

Activity of some enzymes of the skin in tissue transplantations
in hypothermia. Trudy Inst. eksp. i klin. khir. i gemat. AN
Gruz. SSR 11:35-39 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

TEDORADZE, G. A. Cand Chem Sci -- (diss) "Study of the kinetics of the oxidation of chlorions and the ionization of molecular chlorine on platinum." Mos, 1957. 6 pp (Mos State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov. Chair of Electrochemistry), 100 copies (KL, 6-58, 99)

AUTHOR:

Tedoradze, G. A.

SOV 15658-2-12/48

TITLE:

Polarographic Studies on the Oxidation Kinetics of Chloride Ions (Polyarograficheskoye izuchenije kinetiki okisleniya ionov khlor'a)

PERIODICAL:

Nauchnyye doklady vysshykh shkoly, Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 250 - 254 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The anodic polarization of platinum in solutions of chloride ions has been studied many times (Ref 1). Nevertheless there are several questions related to the problem of this paper which have never been clearly explained. These are especially: a) the dependence of the current on the chloride ion concentration; b) whether the oxidation should be explained in terms of diffusion or kinetics; c) the dependence of the current on the nature of the anion of the background. The investigations were undertaken to explain all of these questions in consistent terms. To do this, the polarograph of Heyrovsky was employed. It was found that at a chloride ion concentration below 0,005 n. and a lower acidity the polarogram obtained was a curve with an inflection in the region of a potential of 1,8 V. With a rising acid concentration in the solution at the same potential a flat

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Polarographic Studies on the Oxidation Kinetics of
Chloride Ions

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place without passivation gradient occurred in the curve. With greater concentration of chloride ions the polarogram took on a characteristic shape (Fig 1). It was found that the maximum oxidation current of the chloride ions increased linearly with the increase in concentration (Fig 2). In order to be able to explain unambiguously whether the process is one of diffusion or kinetics, the dependence of the current on the square root of the number of revolutions per second of the electrode was determined. The curve obtained is given in figure 3. This figure shows that the maximum current for a given number of revolutions (at a given acid concentration) does not attain the maximum current value, that of the diffusion current. With increasing acidity the current, which corresponds to fewer revolutions, approaches more closely the level of the diffusion current. The acidity of the solution strongly influences the level of the maximum current. Figure 4 is a diagram showing the dependence of the $\lg i_{\max}$ on the $\lg(H^+)$ for different chloride concentrations.

One can see that the experimental points group themselves satisfactorily on a straight line with a slope of 0,5. This dependence

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Polarographic Studies on the Oxidation Kinetics of Chloride Ions

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can also be expressed analytically by equation (1). It is only valid, of course, for sufficiently large m-values. From the experimental results it can be said that the oxidation of chloride ions can take place either through higher platinum oxides or without their participation. A.N.Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, gave valuable suggestions in the discussion of the results. There are 4 figures and 4 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova (Chair of Electrochemistry of the Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1957

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Polarographic Studies on the Oxidation Kinetics of
Chloride Ions

SOV/156-58-2-12/48

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: TEDORADZE, G. A.
Frumkin, A. N., Academician
Tedoradze, G. A.
TITLE: The Ionisation Kinetics of Molecular Chlorine
(Kinetika ionizatsii molekulyarnogo khlora)
PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 530-533 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated the kinetics of the electric reduction of chlorine on a rotating disk-shaped platinum electrode. The surface area of the electrode was 0,78 mm². The chlorine was produced by electrolysis of 15- per cent HCl and washed by letting it pass through the solution in test. The electrode to be investigated was activated before the experiment. The performance of the experiment is described shortly. At not very high excess voltages the amperage of the ionisation current for chlorine depends on the fact, whether the voltage changes from the more anodic potentials to the more cathodic ones or vice-versa. A limiting value of the amperage of the ionisation current must exist, which is determined by the dissociation velocity of the chlorine molecules. Besides, no linear dependence between the excess voltage and the logarithm of the cathode

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The Ionisation Kinetics of Molecular Chlorine

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current is obtained. The amperage of the cathode current in case of given excess voltage cannot depend on the concentration of the chlorine ions $[Cl^-]$. For the potential of the electrode and for the excess voltage formulae are given. In case of validity of a certain assumption given here in detail a linear dependence must be valid between the logarithm of the current density and the potential (or the overvoltage). This conclusion is also proved by the experiment. The independence of the current density on $[Cl^-]$ in case of given potential of the electrode proves the irreversibility of the state of self-sustained ionisation. The results of the experiments fit well into the scope of the theory, if the following is assumed: The process of the ionisation of Cl_2 passes the following two states:
 $Cl_2 + e \rightleftharpoons Cl_{adsorbed} + Cl^-$; $Cl_{adsorbed} + e \rightleftharpoons Cl^-$ apart from the state of the diffusion of Cl_2 . The first one of these both reactions is irreversible in case of sufficiently high excess voltage. There are 4 figures and 4 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Chair for Electrochemistry of the State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, Moscow (Kafedra elektrokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M. V. Lomonosova)
Card 2/3

The Ionisation Kinetics of Molecular Chlorine

20-3-32/59

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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SOV/76-33-1-21/45

5(4)

AUTHOR:

Tedoradze, G. A.

TITLE:

Kinetics of the Oxidation of Chlorine Ions on Platinum
(Kinetika okisleniya ionov khlora na platine)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 33, Nr 1,
pp 129 - 136 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Although the first electrolytic experiments of chlorine ion solutions had been carried out in the last century (Refs 1,2) the questions relating to the oxidation process of chlorine ions were hitherto unsolved. Nevertheless, a number of investigations has already been carried out in this field (Refs 3-16). In a previous paper (Ref 17) the author showed by using a rotating plate-electrode that the oxidation reaction of chlorine ions on platinum is a reaction of the first order. The data under review are intended to complete those given earlier. Chlorine was produced by electrolysis from a 15% hydrochloric acid and a new method was used for plotting the polarization curves; otherwise the same method was used as described in (Ref 17). The

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Kinetics of the Oxidation of Chlorine Ions on Platinum SOV/76-33-1-21/45

Polarograms were plotted on platinized platinum and it was found that with a rotation velocity of up to 1500 r/min. and high acidity the oxidation velocity of chlorine ions is determined by their diffusion. Using the V. G. Levich equation (Ref 18) the diffusion coefficient of the chlorine ion was calculated in accordance with the Nernst formula. A change of the H⁺-ion concentration from 1.28 to 0.05 n changed the maximum potential by 85 mV, whereas the change of the chlorine ion concentration did not exercise any influence. The oxidation of chlorine ions is reversible with potentials close to the equilibrium potential, otherwise it is irreversible. The latter can be explained by oxygen adsorption on the electrode. It is assumed that on oxidation of chlorine ions and the formation of ClO₃⁻-ions the discharge of chlorine ions is to be considered as an elementary action. With regard to oxygen adsorption on the electrode an oxidation diagram of chlorine ions is shown. In conclusion, the author thanks Academician A. N. Frumkin. There are 5 figures and 19 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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Kinetics of the Oxidation of Chlorine Ions on Platinum SOV/76-33-1-21/45

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1957

Card 3/3

TEDORADZE, G.A.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.; KLYUKINA, L.D.

Electrochemical behavior of pyridine. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.
nauk no.7:1352-1354 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR i Institut organicheskoy
khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Pyridine) (Electrochemistry)

DZHAPARIDZE, D.I.; TEDORADZE, G.A.

Measurement of differential capacity on mercury during the catalytic evolution of hydrogen. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no.10:1718-1722
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Institut elektrokhimi AN SSSR.
(Electric capacitance) (Electrodes, Dropping mercury) (Hydrogen)

ERSHLER, A.B.; TEGORADZE, G.A.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.

Effect of the adsorption of organic substances on the kinetics
of their electroreduction. Dokl.AN SSSR 145 no.6:1324-1327
(MIRA 15:8)
Ag '62.

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком А.Н.
Frumkinyu.
(Organic compounds) (Adsorption) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

TEDORADZE, G.A.; ERSHLER, A.B.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.

Effect of the adsorption of reducing substances on the kinetics
of electrode process. Report No.2: Electrochemical behavior of
benzyl chloride. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.2:235-240 F '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut elektrokhimi AN SSSR.
(Toluene) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

TEDORADZE, G.A.; DZHAPARIDZE, D.I.

Effect of the adsorption of diphenylamine on the kinetics of the
catalytic evolution of hydrogen. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk
(MIRA 16:4)
no.3:402-407 Mr '63.

1. Institut elektrokhimi AN SSSR.
(Diphenylamine) (Adsorption) (Hydrogen)

TEDORADZE, G.A.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.

Reversibility of the polarographic catalytic waves of hydrogen
in pyridine solutions. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.3:577 Mr
'63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.
(Pyridine) (Polarography) (Hydrogen)

ERSHLER, A. B.; DZHAPARIDZE, D. I.; TEDORADZE, G. A.

Shape of i-t curves in the region of polarographic maxima. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 37 no. 3: 666-668 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

FRUMKIN, A.N., akademik; DZHAPARIDZE, D.I.; TUDORADZE, G.A.

Catalytic evolution of hydrogen on mercury when a high proportion
of the electrode surface is filled with the catalyst. Dokl. AN
SSSR 152 no.1:164-167 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.
(Hydrogen) (Electrodes, Mercury) (Catalysis)

DAMASKIN, B.B.; MEDORADZE, G.A.

Filling of the surface with organic substances when the potentials correspond to maxima on the differential capacity curves. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.5:1151-1154 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Predstavлено академиком А.Н.Фрумкиным.

ZOLOTOVITSKIY, Ya.M.; TEDORADZE, G.A.

Particular features of the kinetics of catalytic hydrogen evolution from pyridine-containing solutions. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim.
No.12:2133-2140 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

TEDORADZE, G.A.

Measurement of impedance of an electrochemical cell at low
frequencies. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:334-337 F '64..
(MTRA 17:8)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

TEDORADZE, G.A.

Certain regularities in the adsorption of organic substances on mercury. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no.6:1423-1426 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavлено akademikom A.N.Frum'kinym.

TEDORADZE, G.A.; ARAKELYAN, R.A.

Adsorbed quantities of organic substances calculated from the measurements of mercury electrode impedance. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 5:1170-1173 Je '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком А.Н. Фрумкиным.

KHAYKIN, B.I.; ZOLOTOVITSKY, Y.M.; TROKHIMOV, G.A.

Faradic impedance of reversible catalytic processes. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.1:23-30 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18.5)

I. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

TEKORADZE, G.A.; ZELOTOVITSKIY, Ya.M.

Adsorption peaks of organic substances at small bulk concentration
of adsorbate. Elektrokhimia 1 no.2:201-206 F '65.

I. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. (MERA 18%)

PAVLOV, V.N.; ZOLOTOVITSKIY, Ya.M.; MAYRANOVSKIY, S.G.; TEDORADZE, G.A.

Study of the mechanism of electrochemical reduction of aromatic aldehydes and ketones on a mercury electrode by the faradic impedance method. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.4:427-432 Ap '65.

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR imeni Zelinskogo i
Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR. (MIRA 18:6)

TEDORADZE, G.A.; DZHAPARIDZE, D.I.

Effect of large surface coverages in the catalytic hydrogen evolution
on mercury. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.8:910-915 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut elektrokhimii AN SSSR.

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 69220

Author : Tedoradze, S.G.

Inst : -

Title : Nutritional Value of Corn under Conditions of Georgia

Orig Pub : Kukuruza, 1957, No 9, 46-47

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 3 -

TEDORADZE, S.G., kand. sel'skokhoz, nauk

Resistance of Phaseolus varieties to bacteriosis in Georgia.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 4 no.2:51 Mr-Ap '59.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Gruzinskaya gosudarstvennaya selektsionnaya stantsiya.
(Georgia—Beans—Disease and pest resistance)
(Georgia—Bacteria, Phytopathogenic)

TEDORADZE, S.G., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of radioactive emissions on plants. Priroda 50 no.4:104-105
Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gruzinskaya selektsionno-opytnaya stantsiya (Mtskheta, Natakhari).
(Plants, Effect of radioactivity on)

TEDORADZE, S.G., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Thermal disinfection of kidney bean seeds against bacteriosis.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. ? no.1:31 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Gruzinskaya selektsionno-opytnaya stantsiya, p/o Natakhtari,
Mtskhetskogo rayona.
(Beans—Diseases and pests)
(Seeds—Disinfection)

TELEGRAF, S.G.

Utilization of radiation-induced bean and soybean mutants in breeding
work. Genetika no.1:185-191 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gruzinskaya selektsionno-opytnaya stantsiya VNIIK, Nataktari.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0"

TEDOSELEV, I. O.

35410 Razdvizhnoy Uley, Pchelovodstvo, 1949, №. 11, S. 29-31

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0

TEDOTOV, A.N. kand.tekhn.nauk; ZVANSKIY, G.Ye., inzh.

Removing dust through the side sleeve pipe of the PUR-4 dust
collector. Bezop.truda v prom. 4 no.6:22-23 Je '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Dust collectors)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0"

TEDREVA, Yu.E., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Study of
the microclimate and its regulation in pig sties
with ventilation through slits in the window sills,"
Tartu, 1958, 22 pp (Estonian Agr Acad. Chair of
Physiology and Zoological Hygiene) 150 copies
(KL, 23-58, 110)

- 113 -

TEDTOYEV, A.A.

Vremenna prozhivaiushche krest'iane
v Severnoi Osetii vo vtoroi polovine XIX i v nachale
XX v. (Peasants living temporarily in Northern
Ossetia in the second half of the nineteenth century
and the beginning of the twentieth). Dzaudzhikan,
Gosizdat, Severo-Osetinskoi ASSR, 1952. 156 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 1, April 1953

ACCESSION NR: AT4042305

8/0000/63/003/000/0281/0288

AUTHOR: Mezhburd, V. I.; R. R. Parts; L. Kh. Rannu; M. M. Saar; V. A. Teearu

TITLE: Design of the channels of low-power high-pressure DC pumps

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po teoreticheskoy i prikladnoy magnitnoy gidrodinamike. 3d, Riga, 1962. Voprosy* magnitnoy gidrodinamiki (Problems in magnetic hydrodynamics); doklady* soveshchaniya, v. 3. Riga, Izd-vo AN LatSSR, 1963, 281-288.

TOPIC TAGS: direct current pump, high pressure pump, low power pump, electromagnetic pump, pump channel design, helical pump

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the various reasons why, when increasing the working pressure of a pump, a channel of linear form is not suitable. The need for a transition from a channel of linear form to one of some other, more rational, configuration is determined primarily by the working pressure and secondarily by the ratio between the working pressure and the productivity of the pump with the hydraulic power remaining constant. The helical channel form is considered at length. It is shown that, by virtue of its special features, the energy specifications of a helical channel are better than those of a linear channel of identical dimensions. The authors analyze some of the peculiarities inherent in

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042305

the electromagnetic processes which occur in the helical channel. It is demonstrated that the basic peculiarities of the helical pump are due to the closed structural design of the circular gap, the radial direction of the fundamental field in the gap, the dependence of the induction of the fundamental field on the radius, the presence of centrifugal forces in the liquid metal and the presence of an angle of inclination of the helix, which gives rise to a deviation of the velocity vector of the metal from the tangential direction. An equivalent circuit for a helical channel is constructed, on the basis of which expressions are derived from the working current component normal to the side walls of the channel, the tangential component of the current in the channel (along the helix), and certain other factors. In the final section of the paper, the authors take up the problem of the "wall - liquid metal" contact resistance. Details are given of a series of tests conducted to study this problem. The fundamental results of these tests may be summarized as follows: 1. Extreme instability of r_k is observed, particularly for oxide and pure-steel surfaces; 2. The contact resistance possesses attributes of a semiconductive nature; 3. The magnitude of the contact resistance fluctuates from $0.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ohm·cm² for tin-plated steel surfaces to $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$ ohm·cm² for severely oxidized surfaces; 4. In devices in which there is no special

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ACCESSION NR: AT4042305

requirement for purity of the mercury, tinning the steel surfaces practically leads to the total disappearance of contact resistance; 5. The contact resistance of surfaces which have not been tinned is unstable in time. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 20 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

3/3

Card

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metalurgiya, Abs. 6G73

AUTHOR: Saary, M.

M. Tsvetkov, V. A. Popp, M. Kh., Sutin, A. A.

TITLE: Test of a

thin wall of an induction pump for pumping liquid aluminum

CITED SOURCE:

zh. Metalurgiya, No. 6, 1964, p. 123-130

#755

TOPIC TAGS: Liquid metal pump, electromagnetic pump, aluminum, ceramic coating

TRANSLATION: The article gives the results of a laboratory test of a thin wall

Card 1 / 2

L 61022-65

ACCESSION NR: A R5017415

0
... was placed in an induction pump for water
cooling. It was made by the
Kazan Electric Works

RECORDED MM

ENCL. 00

Card 2/2

PARTS. R.R.; HEYMAL, I.R.; TEEARU, V.A.

Simplified determination of short-circuit current in a helical
asynchronous pump. Mag. gids. no. 38111-113 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

L 14229-66 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EMP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EMP(v)/T-2/EXP(t)/EXP(k)/EXP(z)/
ACC NR: AP5024910 EXP(b)/EWA(h)/ETC(m)-6 IJP(c) UR/0382/65/000/003/0111/0113
10
11W/JD/WW/JG/EM
34
88

AUTHOR: Parts, P.P.; Reymal, L.P.; Teearu, V.A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A simplified determination of the short circuit current in an asynchronous induction pump with a helical channel

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no.3, 1965, 111-113

TOPIC TAGS: magnetohydrodynamic pump, induction pump design, helical induction pump design

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a simplified approach to short circuit current determination in the design of helical induction pumps. It is suggested to consider the short circuit current of an actual pump as equivalent to the short circuit current of a corresponding ordinary polyphase induction motor with a hollow cylinder rotor, and to use its short-circuit magnitude for the determination of the short-circuit current of the helical induction pump. Justification of this approach rests on the experience that channels of helical induction pumps used for pumping of liquid metal alloys are made of materials with low electrical conductivity (e.g., stainless steel X18H9T). A similar low conductivity is possessed by the liquid alloys pumped, e.g. by the lead-calcium alloys. An expression for the short circuit current is determined analytically, and the results compared with those experimentally determined in pumps having their channels

Card 1/2

UDC 621.689:538.4

L 14229-66

ACC NR: AP5024910

and liquid metal filling substituted by hollow cylinders of stainless steel. The results turned out to be satisfactory. It is also found experimentally that the analysis remains valid in the case of a thin (.8 mm) wall hollow copper cylinder rotor. The simplified method of short-circuit current calculation is proposed for general use in the design of induction pumps with low electrical conductivity active members, and in special cases, for thin high conductivity active pump members. Orig. art. has 1 table, 8 formulas.

SUB-CODE: 13,09 SUBM-DATE: 30Jul64/ ORIG-REF: 003 OTH-REF: 000

PC
Card 2/2

(N)

L 12040-66 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)

ACC NR: AT5026831 SOURCE CODE: UR/2807/64/000/214/0123/0130

EWA(h)/ETC(m) IJP(c) JD/WW/WD/EW/DJ/WH 44 55 44 103

AUTHOR: Saar, A. M.; Teearu, V. D.; Papp, M. Kh.; Sutte, A. A.

ORG: Polytechnic Institute, Tallinn (Politekhnicheskiy institut) 101 341

TITLE: Test of the thin walled channel of an induction pump for pumping liquid aluminum 44 55 117

SOURCE: Tallinn. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy. Seriya A, no. 214, 1964. Issledovaniye i proyektirovaniye elektromagnitnykh sredstv pere-meshcheniya zhidkikh metallov; sbornik trudov, no. 2, 123-130

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, aluminum, ceramic coating, electromagnetic pump

ABSTRACT: The thin walled (1-3 mm) channel, stamped out of heat resistant sheet steel, was coated with a layer of ceramic material 100 μ thick (consisting of refractory oxides and carbides) to protect it from attack by the liquid aluminum. The temperature of the channel during the experiment was 750-850°C, the pressure developed by the pump was 0.017 kg/cm². The aluminum moved through the channel at 1.5 cm/sec. After the test, no signs of corrosion were observed inside the channel. A close study of the ceramic material and base metal of the channel

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.310.38

L 12040-66

ACC NR: AT5028831

showed that the ceramic coating is completely suitable for use in induction pumps. It is concluded that ceramic coated thin walled channels substantially improve the performance of induction pumps. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: ~~131~~ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

BC

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AR7004855

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/010/G028/G028

AUTHOR: Gnusov, R. N.; Konin, M. K.; Mezhburd, V. I.; Naumov, N. Y.;
Teeary, V. A.

TITLE: Experimental investigation of an asynchronous pump for pumping lead-bismuth alloy

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 10G205

REF SOURCE: Sb. Nauchno-tekhn. stately. N.-i. elektrotekhn. in-t (Tellin), vyp. 2, 1965, 119-125

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal pump, lead alloy, bismuth alloy, hydraulic efficiency

ABSTRACT: An investigation has been made of the operation of the ASN-3 pump used to pump eutectic lead-bismuth alloy. The pump capacity is $0.43 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m³/sec, the pressure is 1.2 kg/cm² at temperatures of 350 C, and the hydraulic efficiency of the pump is 1.2%. The characteristics of the pump are studied. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. A. Tseydler. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 11/

Card 1/1

UDC: 669.4/.76.018.9

ALMAZOV, A.M.; NOLL, I.V. [deceased]; VEEB, I.I.

Limnologic research on the Danube along the U.S.S.R. frontiers.
Hidrologia 4:181-197 '63.

TEEVAGI, E.

A loss remains a loss. p. 400

KEHAKULTUUR. (KEHAKULTURI-JA SPORDIKOMITEE) Tallinn, Estonia.
Vol. 20, no. 13, July 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

TIEBALU, P.

The sports games shall give more momentum to further achievements. p. 482

KEHAKULTUUR. (KEHAKULTUURI-JA SPORDIKOMITÉE) Tallinn, Estonia.
Vol. 20, no. 16, Aug. 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EMAI) IC, Vol. 8, No. 12, Dec. 1959
Uncl.

TEFANOV, I.A.

Device for lifting raw material in a Minsk retort. Gidroliz. i
lesokhim. prom. 14 no.5:17-19 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tallinskoye lesokhimicheskoye khozyaystvo.
(Minsk—Distillation apparatus)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0

TEFANOVA, T.A.

Geological-mineral museum of Kazan State University during the past
150 years. Uch.zap.Kaz.un.114 no.9:125-136 '54. (MIRA 10:3)
(Kazan University) (Geological museums)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0"

I.E.P. RAYBAUGH, I.A.

TIFANOVA, T.A.

Meteorites in the collection of the Museum of Geology and Mineralogy of Ul'ianov-Lenin State University at Kazan. Meteoritika no.12: 117-119 '55.

(MIRA 8:10)

(Kazan--Meteorites)

lefas, Dumitru

✓ Hydrogenates, Alcanova S.R.L. ✓ Reclamare Du.

✓ $\text{AcNHCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{NH}_2$ (5 g.) is suspended in a soln. of 22 g.
✓ CNS and 75 ml. H_2O . 35 ml. 1N HCl is then added under
✓ stirring and the mixture heated up on a water bath. On

✓ with AcOH gives a $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{NHCOCH}_3$ m.p. 185°
✓ $\text{H}_2\text{NCH}_2\text{SO}_3\text{NHCOCH}_3$ m.p. 185°

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755130009-0"

TEFAS, DUMITRU

450

Chemical derivatives. Alexandru Silberg, Dumitru Tefas
and Dan Bedecleanu. Acad. rep. populare Române, Institut
Cluj, Studii cercetări științ. 3, No. 1/2, 70-5 (1953).—The
following RNHCSNHR¹ were synthesized by heating an
amine, RNH₂, and an isothiocyanate I-NCS with or without
solvent (pyridine) on a water bath (starting materials, and
m.p. given): α -aminopyridine (I) and CH₃:CHCH₂NCS
(II), 106° (from 1:1 EtOH-H₂O); I and PhNCS (III), 173°
(from AcOH); I and 1-C₆H₅NCS (IV), 197-8° (from
AcOEt); 2-amino-4-methylthiazole (V) and II, 180° (from
EtOH); V and III, 174° (from EtOH); V and IV, 160°
(from AcOEt); 2,4-HO(H₂N)C₆H₄CO₂H (VI) and II, 173°
(decompn.) (from EtOH); VI and III, 184° (from EtOH);
VI and IV, 185° (from C₆H₅N-EtOH). In the expts. with VI,
VI was dissolved in aq. Na₂CO₃ (1 g., VI, 2 ml. H₂O, and 0.8
g. Na₂CO₃), EtOH added and then the isothiocyanate, and the
mixt. boiled a few min.,稀释 with H₂O, and acidified with
HCl to ppt. the thiourea. Krikor J. Reizman

3

PM

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H
Their Applications. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1959, No 4, 12793.

Author : Silberg, Al.; Tefaa, D.; Simitti, I.; Ujvaru, E.
Inst : Not given.

Title : Production of 2-Chlor-T. B. 1 and 2-Chlornovocaine.

Orig Pub: Farmacia (Romin.), 1957, 6, No 6, 491-495.

Abstract: The principles and method used during synthesis
of the substances mentioned from paranitrotoluene
are presented. -- A. Vavilova.

Card 1/1

PUSCARU, E., assist. prof.; TEFAS, D.; GERECHET, Ana; CHIRITA, C.

Contributions to the study of derivatives of the thiourea type exerting
an antitrichomonal action. Rumanian M Rev. no.2:87-90 Ap-Je '60.
(TRICHOMONAS pharmacology) (THIAZOLES pharmacology)

TEFAS, D.
SURNAME, Given Names

3

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: -not given-

Source: Bucharest, Farmacia, Vol IX, No 8, Aug 1961, pp 483-486.

Data: "Investigations on Thiazols. Note I. Synthesis of Certain Hydrazones:

with a Tuberculostatic Action."

Authors:

TEFAS, D., -Pharmacist.-

BERECHET, Ana, -Pharmacist.-

CHIRITA, C., -Pharmacist.-

PUSCARU, E., -Conf.-

670 981643

42946

S/081/62/000/022/022/088
B144/B101

5.3610

AUTHORS: Lê Quang Toan, Tefas, D.

TITLE: Studies in the thiazole series. Preparation of some isocyanates and aldehydes of thiazole derivatives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1962, 221, abstract 22Zh215 (Farmácia (RPR), v. 10, no. 1, 1962, 19-26 [Rum.])

TEXT: In the search for new antituberculotica, the condensation of α -bromo and γ -bromoacetoacetates (Ia, b) yielded the ethyl esters (EE) of 2-amino-4-methyl thiazole-5-carboxylic and 2-aminothiazole-4-acetic acids (II, III), acetylated to the EE of 2-acetoamido-4-methyl thiazole-5-carboxylic acid (IV, V acid) and to the EE of 2-acetoamido thiazole-4-acetic acid (VI, VII acid). The hydrazide of V is converted with $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$ and by heating the benzene sulfo derivative (VIII) with Na_2CO_3 to 2-acetoamido-4-methyl thiazole aldehyde (IX). As usual, the azide of VII is obtained from hydrazide of VII and converted by the Curtius method to 2-acetoamido-thiazolyl-4-methyl isocyanate (X). To a mixture of 130 g ethyl acetoacetate (XI) with an equal volume of water at $0^\circ C$ 160 g Br_2 is added. Card 1/3

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B144/B101

Studies in the thiazole series. ...

dropwise and 126 g Ia, b.p. 78°C/2 mm Hg, is extracted with ether. To 200 g XI dissolved in 200 g CS₂ is added 250 g Br₂ (20-30 min, 26-30°C); the solution is stirred for 40 min, washed with dilute NaHCO₃ solution, and 204 g Ib, b.p. 90°C/2 mm Hg, is distilled. The solution of 48 g thiourea and a minimum volume of water is poured gradually at 0-10°C into the mixture of 126 g Ia and 0.2 l water, stirred for 20 min, and cooled; the product is dissolved in water and decomposed by NaHCO₃ solution, then 103 g II, m.p. 173°C (from aqueous alcohol) is separated. Analogously, 114 g III, m.p. 93°C (from benzene) is synthetized from 209 g Ib in 100 ml ice water and 81 g thiourea (stirred for 1 hr). The mixture of 93 g II, 100 ml (CH₃CO)₂O, and 5 ml concentrated H₂SO₄ is kept for 6 hrs at 100°C, poured onto ice, neutralized with NaHCO₃ solution, and 82 g IV, m.p. 219°C is separated; under equal conditions 40 g VI, m.p. 119.5°C (from water) is obtained from 50 g III. Alcoholic solutions of IV and VI are boiled for 3 hrs with N₂H₄·H₂O, concentrated, and the hydrazide of V, m.p. 165-166°C (from water) and the hydrazide of VI m.p. 210-212°C (from aqueous alcohol) are obtained. 10 g of hydrazide V in 25-30 ml pyridine is stirred under

Card 2/3

S/081/62/000/022/022/088

B144/B101

Studies in the thiazole series ...

cooling with 8.5 g $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$, poured onto ice, and 14 g VIII, m.p. 173-174°C (from alcohol), is separated. At 160°C, 3 g Na_2CO_3 is added to 3 g VIII dissolved in 40 ml ethylene glycol, after 3 min mixed with 50 ml boiling water, and cooled; 0.8 g IX, m.p. 182-184°C, is extracted with ether. 11 g hydrazide of VII is mixed with 50 g ice water and 8-9 ml 6 N HCl, 4 g $NaNO_2$ in 10 ml water is added by pouring (0-5°C), and stirred for 10 min at 15-20°C; then 8 g azide of VII m.p. 90°C, is extracted with ether. 2 g azide of VII is kept for 30 min at 60-80°C in 60 ml absolute C_6H_6 , C_6H_6 is distilled off, and 1.5 g X, m.p. 253-255°C (from benzene), is obtained. When the hydrazide of VII reacts with $C_6H_5SO_2Cl$ in pyridine (see above), a benzene sulfo derivative, m.p. 224-225°C (from alcohol), is obtained. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 3/3

HERDEGEN, L., Dr.; TEENY, Z., Dr.; STICHENWIRHOVA, B., Dr.

Segmental atelectatic inflammation of the lungs in childhood.
Cesk. pediat. 11 no.10:738-744 Oct. 56.

1. Ze Iv. detske kliniky KU, predn. prof. dr. F. Blazek.
(LUNG DISEASES, in infant and child
inflamm., segmental atelectatic, clin. aspects (Cs))

BOLTJANSKIJ, V. G. (Boltyanskiy, V. G.); JEFREMCVIC, V. A. (Tefremovich, V. A.)

On topology. Pokroky mat fyz astr 5 no. 1:7-27. '60

TEFTEDARIJA, Mohamed, d-r

A rare clinical form of Brill-Zinsser disease. Med. arh., Sarajevo
12 no.2:135-144 '59.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu, sef: prof.
d-r Blagoje Dordovic.
(TYPHUS case reports)

TEFTEDARIJA, Mihamed, d-r

Diagnostic contribution to benign leptospirosis with a review of our cases. Med.arh., Sarajevo 14 no.7:75-85 Ja '61.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. d-r Blagoje Dordevic)
(LEPTOSPIROSIS diag)

OBRADOV, S.; REZAKOVIC, Dz.; CERIMOVIC, S.; TEFTEDARJA, M.

Acute leukoses at the Clinic of Internal Diseases in
Sarajevo from 1949 to 1959. Bul sc Youg 7 no.1/2:8
F-Ap '62.

1. Medicinski fakultet, Sarajevo.

*

GVOZDENOVIC, M., dr.; TEFTEDARIJA, M., dr.; JEVТИĆ, Z., dr.; MILADINOVIC, Z., dr.;
SILJAK-BUSIC, Vera

1st 2 cases of ancylostomiasis in Bosnia. Med. arh. 16 no.1:27-35
Ja.-F '62.

1. Infektivna klinika i Mikrobiolski institut Medicinskog fakulteta
u Sarajevu.

(HOOKWORM INFECTION case reports)

TEFTEDARIJA, M.; GAON, J.; MILADINOVIC, Z.; ANCIC, N.

Contribution to the study of clinical and epidemiological aspects of trichinosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (On some trichinosis epidemics in Bosnia and Herzegovina). Med. arh. 16 no.1:68-77 Ja-F '62.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: Prof. dr Blagoje Dordevic) Epidemiolski institut Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: Prof. dr Milos Aranicki) Parazitolski odsjek Mikrobioloskog instituta Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: Prof. dr Robert Fried)

(TRICHINOSIS epidemiol)

TEFTEDARIJA, M., asist. dr; BAROS, T., dr.

Staphylococcal sepsis treated at the Sarajevo Infectious Clinic in the past 10 years. Med. arh. 16 no.5:63-72 S-0 '62.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Sef: prof. dr B. Dordevic).

(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

TEFTEDARIJA, M.; DIKIC, A.; LJUBINCIC, L.

Diarrhea treated in the Sarajevo Infectious Clinic during the period of 1951-1961. Higijena 15 no.1/2:46-63 '63.

YUGOSLAVIA

TEFTEDARIJA, Dr Muhamed, Dr Tatjana EAKOS, and Graduate Chemist (Diplomirani Kemicar) Franko CETINIC, Clinic for Infectious Diseases (Infektivna Klinika), Sarajevo.

"Severe Forms of Influenza and the Effect of the Cortico-steroids."

Zagreb, Lijecnicki Vjesnik, Vol 85, No 4, April 1963, pp 395-401.

Abstract: [Authors' French summary modified] On the basis of their own experience and of corresponding laboratory tests, the authors conclude that cortico-therapy should be continued (even in stronger doses) in patients treated with corticosteroids over a long period of time in the event of bacterial and especially of virus infection. Dosage should be gradually reduced, along with the temporary use of ACTH. There appears to be no great danger of a reduction in the creation of antibodies in such patients, and such a danger is in any case lesser than that of acute [1/1] insufficiency in the suprarenal glands. Western refs.

DORDEVIC, Elagoje, prof. dr.; VOJVODIC, Zineta, dr.; TEFTEDARIJA,
Muhamed .

Infectious mononucleosis in an infectious disease clinic in
Sarajevo observed during the period of 1950-1962. Med. arh.
18 no.5:23-37 S-0'64.

1. Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu
(Sef:Prof. dr. Elagoje Dordevic).

TEFTEDARIJA, M., dr.; VOJVODIC, Z., dr.

Cardiovascular complications of measles according to data of
an infectious disease clinic in Sarajevo in 1957-1963. Med.
arh. 18 no. 5:83-87 S-0'64.

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